KALENDAREV, A.A., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, ul.Vosstaniya, d.20, kv.6)

Strangulated diaphragmatic hernia simulating acute appendicitis.
Vest.khir. 80 no.4:112-114 Ap'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.A. Kalendarev) bol'nitsy im. Semashko Pushkinskogo rayona Leningrada (gl.vrach S.M. Menteshashvili.

(HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, differ. diag.
appendicitis, differ. diag. from strangulated hernia (Rus))
(APPENDICITIS, differ. diag.
strangulated diaphragmatic hernia (Rus))

ZAKIROV, I.Z., dotsent; KHAMIDOV, G.K., dotsent; KALENDAREV, L.Ya.; AKOPOVA, R.A.

Some characteristics of Botkin's disease in pregnancy. Sov. med. 27 no.2:136-138 F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent I.Z. Zakirov) i kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent R.A. Tashpulatov) Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

SAPERSON, Yu.D., insh.; KALENDAREV, M.A., insh.

Determining the degree of prestretching in prestressed concrete reinforcements for roof shells. Biul.tekh.inform. 3 no.2:14-15 F '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Prestressed concrete)

KALENDAREV, M.A., inzh.

Principles for the preparation of train sheets with the aid of electronic calculating machines. Vest. TSNII MPS 20 no.1:17-21 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Railroads--Traffic) (Railroads--Electronic equipment)

L 41134-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5000400

these two processes. The initial results presented in the paper show the promise of the

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Lat. SSR (Physics Institute, AN Lat. SSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 008

2/2

L 01827-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACC NR: AP6030948 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/009/2532/2535 40

AUTHOR: Belkind, A. I.; Kalendarev, R. I.; Berdichevskaya, G. Yu. 39

ORG: Institute of Physics AN LatvSSR, Riga (Institut fiziki) B

TITLE: Comprehensive investigation of nonisothermal relaxation processes in alkali-halide crystal phosphors 21 24

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 9, 1966, 2532-2535

TOPIC TAGS: nonisothermal relaxation, alkali halide crystal phosphors, luminescence, discoloration, photoluminescence, thermal electron emission, photoelectron emission, relaxation combine, thermal disintegration, electron color center

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive study was made of nonisothermal relaxation processes in NaCl-Tl, KCl-Ag, and KCl-Tl alkali-halide crystal phosphors. Thermally induced luminescence, thermally induced discoloration, photo-induced luminescence, thermally induced electron emission, and photo-induced electron emission were measured using a relaxation "combine" designed by the authors espically for this investigation. The data obtained contribute to an understanding

Card 1/2

L 26681-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AT6010459 SOURCE CODE: UR/3119/65/000/003/0083/0094

AUTHORS: Belkind, A. I.; Kalendarev, R. I.; Berdichevskaya, G. Yu.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electron emission and luminescence of x-irradiated KCl-Ag crystals

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 3, 1965. Ionyye kristally (Ionic crystals), 83-94

TOPIC TAGS: potassium chloride, activated crystal, absorption spectrum, electron emission, luminescence, x ray irradiation, relaxation process, thermoluminescence, electrooptic effect, color center

ABSTRACT: To explain the relaxation process that leads to thermally stimulated luminescence, the authors have carried a comprehensive investigation of the thermal discoloring of E color centers, thermally stimulated luminescence, and thermally stimulated emission of the KCl crystal. The crystals were grown by the Kyropoulos method and colored with x rays at an exposure of 30 minutes. The optical absorption was measured with a spectrophotometer. The comprehensive measurements of the electron emission, thermoluminescence, and thermal discoloring were made with a relaxation electrooptical setup described in detail elsewhere

Card 1/2

L 26681-66

ACC NR: AT6010459

(Izv. AN LatSSR, Ser. fiz.-tekh., in press). Plots are given of the spectra of the stimulated absorption of the crystal and of the temperature dependence of the various measured characteristics. The results show that thermally stimulated luminescence of x-irradiated crystals of KCl-Ag at temperatures above room temperature is accompanied by thermally stimulated electron emission and has predominantly an electronic character. The thermal destruction of certain color centers at temperatures above room temperature occurs in the very narrow temperature interval and is accompanied by electron emission. This process has probably essentially an ion-electron nature. Photostimulated emission from E color centers has a photothermal character, and when other factors are excluded this determines its temperature dependence. At temperatures above room temperature the thermal discoloring of the thermally stimulated luminescence is accompanied by thermally stimulated emission in all stages. The role of different color centers in the thermally stimulated emission and thermally stimulated luminescence is described. The temperature dependence of photostimulated emission from E centers is investigated. The authors thank Ch. B. Lushchik for suggesting the topic and a detailed discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ ORIG REF: 030/ OTH REF: 010/ SUBM. DATE: 00

Card 2/2 BLG

ACC NR: AP7004969 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1448/1450

AUTHOR: Bolkind,A.I.; Bichevin,V.V.; Kalendarev,R.I.; Kyaembre, Kh.P.

ORG: Physics Institute of the LatvSSR Academy of Sciences (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk LatvSSR); Institute of Physics and Astronomy of the EstSSR Academy of Sciences (Institut fiziki i astronomii Akademii nauk EstSSR)

TITLE: Further remarks concerning two mechanisms of photostimulated electron emission from ionic crystals /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 9, 1966, 1448-1450

TOPIC TAGS: luminescent crystal, alkali halide, secondary electron emission, photoelectric effect, luminescence center, F band, STIMULATED EMISSION, PHOTOELECTRON

ABSTRACT: The following two mechanisms for photostimulated electron emission from alkali halide crystals are briefly discussed: 1) direct photoionization of an F center with the escape from the crystal of the resulting energetic photoelectron) and 2) photothermal ionization of a center and escape from the crystal as a result of thermal fluctuations of the thermal electron thus produced. The potential barriers W against escape of an electron from alkali halide crystals are calculated as the difference between the photoelectric threshold and the width of the forbidden gap from relevant data in the literature. Values of W for NaCl and KCl were also calcu-

Card 1/2

IL'YASOV, Sh.Sh.; KALENDAREV, Z.R.; SADYKOVA, M.Sh.; ABDULAKHATOV, A.M.

Control of endemic goiter in Andizhan Province and the Namangan group of districts of Uzbek SSR. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.3:26-28 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Instituta krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN UzSSR (direktor - doktor med.nauk G.M.Makhkamov).
(UZBEKISTAN--GOITER)

SAIDOV, M.S.; KALENDAREVA, Zh.A.

Effect of annealing on the density of linear dislocations in silicon. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.5:51-53 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.

L 2371-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) LJP(c) JD/JW/
ACCESSION NR: AP5020857 UR/0166/65/000/004/0051/0054

AUTHORS: Saidov, M. S.; Kalendareva, Zh. A.; Shukurov, I.

TITLE: The effect of annealing silicon in phosphorus pairs on the density of linear dislocations

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation effect, annealing, silicon, phosphorus, photocell, semiconductor

ABSTRACT: Photocells were prepared from silicon, with initial dislocations densities of $2 \cdot 10^3 - 2 \cdot 10^5$ cm^{-2}, in order to examine the role of linear dislocations. It was impossible to establish any systematic connection between dislocation density and volt-ampere characteristics. Therefore, it was assumed that, in preparing p-n junctions through doping by diffusion annealing, linear dislocations in silicon alter considerably, and a knowledge of linear dislocation density in the initial material is insufficient for evaluating the effect of these dislocations on the characteristics of silicon p-n junctions. Low resistivity Si, used for preparing the photocells, and phosphorous were placed in a quartz test tube connected to a high vacuum device. After evacuation to 10^{-5}mm Hg, the tube was removed and placed

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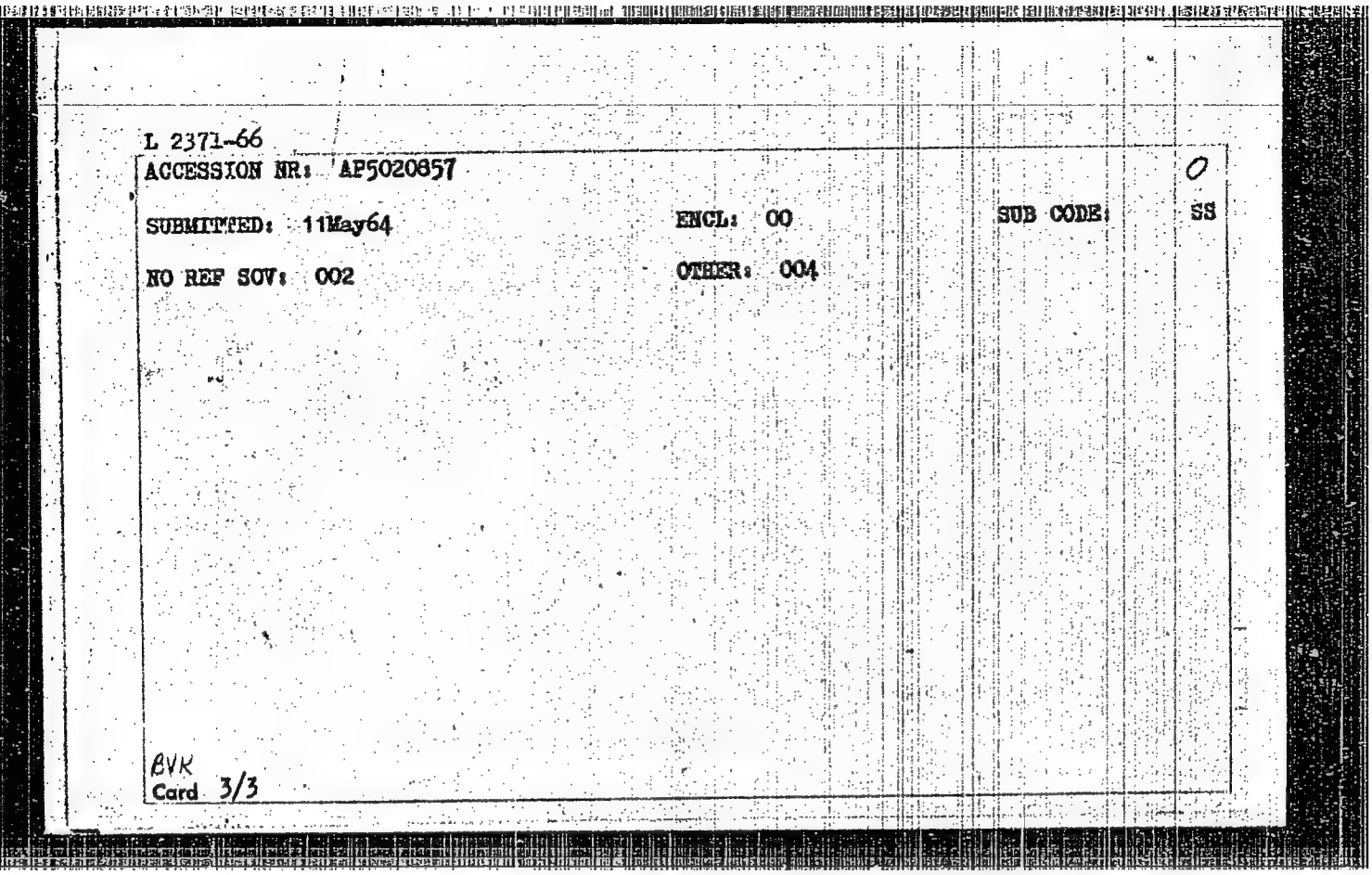
L 2371-66

ACCESSSION NR: AP5020857

in a furnace, where it was kept at a temperature above 1150C for ½ hours. Annealing was sustained for 20-30 minutes, and the tube was then cooled. The dislocations were studied by etching. It was found that if the initial dislocation density was $1 \cdot 10^3$-$1 \cdot 10^4$ cm^{-2}, the density after annealing increased, but the annealing effect declined with increase in initial density. When the initial density was $1 \cdot 10^4$-$1 \cdot 10^5$ cm^{-2}, the dislocation density declined with annealing, and the amount of decline was greater the larger the initial density. These data show that linear dislocations form and disappear during annealing. At low initial densities, interaction is weak because of the great distance between dislocations, and dislocations consequently form on annealing. When the initial density is high, because of relatively short distances between dislocations, interaction is more intense. For each material, a definite density value may be found at which formation and destruction of dislocations balance. Equilibrium dislocation density is therefore a useful concept. For the specimens tested, at 1150C in the presence of phosphorous in capsules of pure quartz, the equilibrium density of linear dislocations is $1 \cdot 10^4$ cm^{-2}. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, AN UzSSR (Physical and Technical Institute, AN UzSSR)

Card 2/3

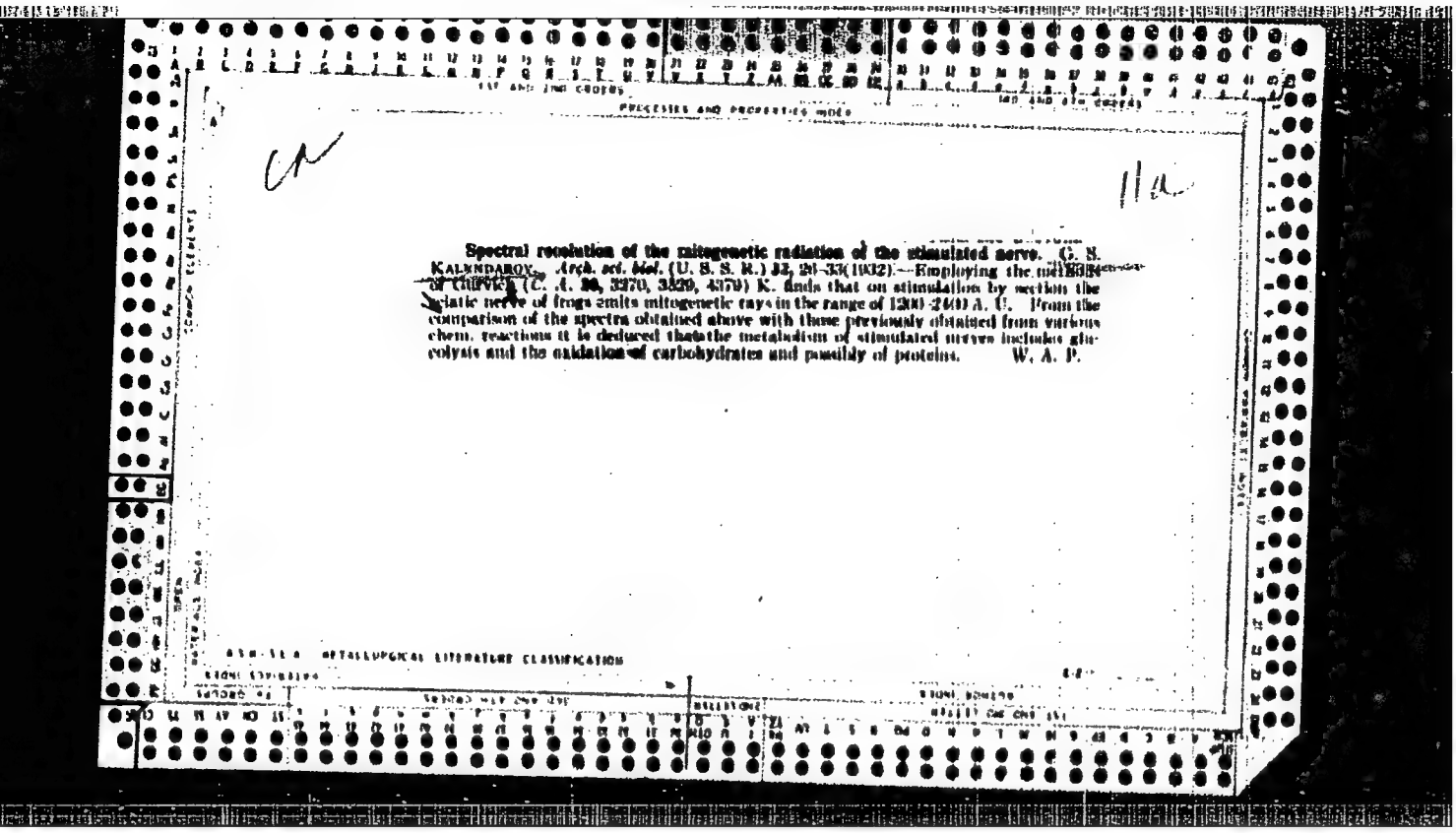


L 2371-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020857 0

SUBMITTED: 11May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

BVK
Card 3/3



Spectral resolution of the mitogenetic radiation of the stimulated nerve. G. S. KALENDAROV. *Arch. sci. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 32, 21–33 (1932).—Employing the method of GURWITSCH (*C. A.* 20, 3370, 3829, 4379) K. finds that on stimulation by section the sciatic nerve of frogs emits mitogenetic rays in the range of 1200–2600 A. U. From the comparison of the spectra obtained above with those previously obtained from various chem. reactions it is deduced that the metabolism of stimulated nerves includes glucolysis and the oxidation of carbohydrates and possibly of proteins. W. A. P.

KALENDAROV, G.S.; LEBEDINSKAYA, Ye.I.

Apparatus for electronarcosis and method of its application in sleep therapy. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 38 no.6:751-755 Nov-Dec 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Laboratory of Experimental Physiology for Revival of the Organism of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

KALENDAROV, G.S.; LEBEDINSKAYA, Ye.I.

Physiological mechanism and stages of development of electronarcosis. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 39 no.2:146-152 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:3)

1. State Central Scientific-Research Institute of Physical Therapy Methods imeni I. M. Sechenov, Yalta.

KALENDAROV, G. S.

"Electric Narcosis and Methods for Utilizing It in Medicine." Dr Med Sci, Arkhangel'sk Medical Inst, Arkhangel'sk, 1954. RZhBiol, No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KALENDAROV, G.S.; PECHORINA, Ye.A.

Nature of hepatitis in infants in pulmonary tuberculosis [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 34 no.6:44-48 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Arkhangel'skogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya dlya detey rannego vozrasta (glavnyy vrach Ye.A.Pechorina), Oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach B.P.Stashko) i kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii Arkhangel'skogo Meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy dotsent G.S.Kalendarov)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in infant and child, with hepatitis (Rus))
(HEPATITIS, in infant and child, in pulm. tubero. (Rus))

L 34982-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWI(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/JD/JG/GG/
ACC NR: AP6016814 AT SOURCE CODE: UR/0371/65/000/006/0011/0018

AUTHOR: Belkind, A. I. (Belkinds, A.); Kalendarev, R. I. (Kalendarjovs, R.); Tomkus, I. S. (Tomkuss, I.)

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN LatSSR (Institut fiziki AN LatSSR)

TITLE: Multipurpose relaxation apparatus for measuring the signs of elementary processes in ionic crystals subjected to ionizing radiation

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1965, 11-18

TOPIC TAGS: relaxation process, ionizing radiation, ionic crystal, electron emission, thermoluminescence, photoluminescence

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that all the previously developed multipurpose installations ("relaxation combines") designed for the investigation of relaxation (transient) processes in ionic crystals exposed to ionizing radiation suffer from an important shortcoming in that they do not make it possible to determine one of the most important characteristics of the relaxation process, namely, its sign, in spite of the fact that the mechanism of the relaxation depends essentially on whether the relaxation process is electronic or of the hole-type. The authors therefore describe apparatus in which the sign of the elementary process is determined by means of thermally stimulated electron emission. An earlier version of the apparatus was already described (Tr. IFA AN ESSR, 1960, 12, 241). The apparatus is a combination of

Card 1/2

KALENDEROV, Zdravko, inzh.

Influence of the lateral water pressure one the stresses in concrete gravity dams. Khidrotekh i melior 8 no.8:252-253 '63.

KALENDEROVA, M.

"Necessity of Greater Variety of Size in Ready-Made Clothing."

p. 20 (Elektroenergiia, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov. 1958

KALENDER'YAN, A. O. and SHODO, YE. L.

"Observations of Sun Spots on the Astrograph OAO"
Izv. Astronom. Observ. Odessk, Univ., 3, 1953, pp 323-335

Positions of sun spots were measured on pictures obtained from May 1937 to April 1938 by the Coock astrograph with a magnifying camera. (RZhAstr, No 11, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

KALENDER'YAN, L. I.

"Theory of Tridemensional Stability of Rods, Fastened With Plates". Nauch. tr. Odessk. in-ta inzh. mor. flota, No. 10, pp 81-96, 1954

Discusses a flat bulkhead, loaded from the rib side, varying along the bracing according to the law of hydrostatic pressure. Gives an approximate method of computing the significance of the coefficient of rigidity of an elastic foundation, made with a plate during loss of stability of the rod, and method of determining the value of a reflex "torsional" flange. (RZhMekh, No 8, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

SPITKOVSKIY, Matvey Isarovich; KALENDER'YAN, Levon Ivanovich; GORYANSKIY, Yu.V., inzh., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, Ya.N., red.; SPEKHIN, S.M., red.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red.izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Hull construction and the internal arrangement of ships] Konstruktsiia korpusa i vnutrennee ustroistvo morskikh sudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1960. 378 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Shipbuilding)

DEKHTYAREV, V.L., inzhener; DRIKER, M.A., inzhener; KALINDER'YAN, V.A., inzhener; SHIRYAYEV, N.P., inzhener.

Operation of spray desuperheaters in TP-170-1 high pressure boilers. Elek.sta. 27 no.8:10-15 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Boilers--Accessories)

KALENDAR'YAN, V. A., and BAKHTIOZIN, R. A., GORBIS, Z. R.

"Thermal Properties of Synthetic Graphite Particles."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

15.2250
21.2300

29546 S/089/61/011/005/011/017
B102/B101

AUTHORS: Gorbis, Z. R., Kalender'yan, V. A.

TITLE: Physical properties of a layer of particles of artificial graphite

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 5, 1961, 450 - 454

TEXT: The authors investigated the physical, mechanical, and thermophysical properties of graphitized breakage from electrode plants of Zaporozh'ye and Novocherkassk. The ash content of the graphite layers was not above 0.5%, particle sizes were between 0.4 and >2.88 mm. The specific weight and γ_v (the weight per m^3) of the dry granular material as well as the specific weight of single particles were determined with an accuracy of 1 - 2%. It was found that γ_v of the dry material was the higher, the lower the particle size was. This weight was also determined for moving graphite layers (which may be used as coolants) in smooth and ribbed tubes at velocities between 3 and 80 cm/sec. γ_v was found to be nearly constant for increasing flow rate up to a critical value dependent

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Physical properties of a...

heat conduction was determined using the relation $\lambda = ac\gamma_v$, c being the mean specific heat. λ was found to drop hyperbolically with increasing porosity β. The experimental curves agree in shape but lie somewhat above Bogomolov's theoretical hyperbola. Agreement was also found with data by M. I. Kozak (Zh.tekhn.fiz. no. 11, 1952) and K. F. Fokin (Stroitel'naya teplotekhnika ograzhdeniya chastey zdaniy (Construction thermotechnics of enclosing parts of buildings) M., Gosstroyizdat, 1937). λ as a function of layer density ε was given by Bogomolov as: $\lambda = 21.7\lambda_{air} \log \frac{0.74-0.31\varepsilon}{0.74-\varepsilon}$. For an industrial mixture ($0.55<\varepsilon<0.65$) it holds: $\lambda = 34.8\,\lambda_{air} \log \frac{0.74-0.31\varepsilon}{0.74-\varepsilon}$. The temperature dependence of λ for $t \leqslant 400^\circ C$ can be described by $\lambda_t = \lambda_o[1 + \beta_1(t_1-60)+\beta_2(t_2-225)]$ kcal/m·hr·°C. λ_o is the effective heat conduction coefficient at 60°C, β_1 and β_2 are temperature coefficients: $0.807 \cdot 10^{-3}/^\circ C$ for $60 < t_1 < 225^\circ C$ and $1.75 \cdot 10^{-3}/^\circ C$ for $225 < t_2 < 400^\circ C$. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1960

Card 3/3

Heat emission of a layer ...

represent a two-phase medium described by the generally assumed coefficient of heat transfer corresponding to the Newton-Leibnitz law. The following assumptions are made: the heat output of the layer is studied for longitudinal external streamlining of the heated surface in vertical smooth channels of circular section; the parameters of the system are varied over wide ranges; the heat transfer from the layer to the wall is defined as a component part of the heat transfer from the layer to the water; the heat transfer is studied for the direction of heat flow from the layer to the wall, since it is advantageous first to heat the layer; the heat transfer is studied for the steady state and for steady motion of the granular heat carrier round a closed circuit. In the tests 13 annular channels of various characteristics, provided with inspection windows to enable the motion to be studied, were used. Temperatures were measured by two mutually perpendicular sets, each of 17 copper-constantan thermocouples. A set of measurements on heat transfer lasted two to three hours. Measurements were made of the coefficient of heat transfer from the various layers, the coefficient of heat loss from the water to the wall and the coefficient of heat transfer

Heat emission of a layer ...

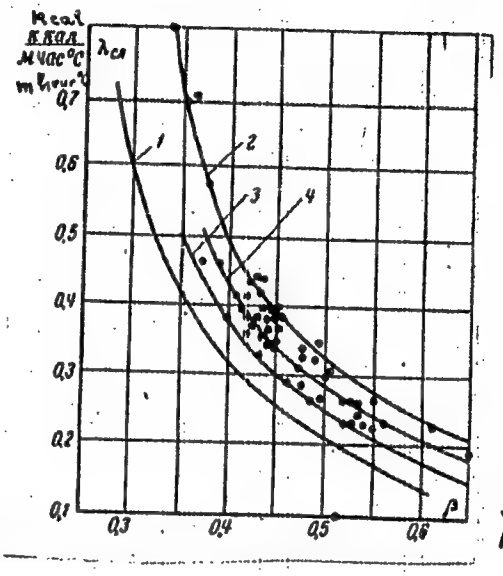
from the layer to the wall was calculated from them. The net outflow of water and of the heat carrier was measured to 0.01 kg, the temperature to 0.05°C and the temperature of the heat carrier at the output to 0.5°C. The quantity of heat transmitted was determined from the net flow and heating of the water. The density of the layer in steady motion was determined by sampling. The granular material used was graphite waste from the Zaporozhskiy and Novocherkasskiy elektrodnykh zavodov (Zaporozhe and Novocherkassk Electrode Works) with an average weight particle size of 1.22 mm and four fractions were obtained by sieving with mean particle sizes 3.33, 2.08, 0.77 and 0.4 mm. A table is given of the physical properties at 55°C of the layer used in the experiments and also published values of the properties of the particle material at 0°C. The relationship obtained by the author between the thermal conductivity of a fixed layer and the porosity at 55°C is shown in Fig.2. This qualitatively confirms Bogomolov's results (Ref.7: A.F.Chudnovskiy, Heat exchange in dispersion media, Gostekhizdat, 1954) and a formula is given for it. About 300 experiments were carried out varying the parameters over wide

Heat emission of a layer...

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
(Odessa Technological Institute)

Fig.2. Dependence of the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the layer $\lambda_{сл}$, kcal/m h °C, on the porosity of the layer.

Curve 1 - calculated by the Bogomolov formula
Curves 2 and 3 - limits of the experimental values
Curve 4 - average values



Card 5/6 5

S/096/62/000/011/006/006
E194/E413

AUTHORS: Gorbis, Z.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Kalender'yan, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Heat transfer from a layer of friable material flowing in ducts with longitudinal ribbing

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 9, no.11, 1962, 84-86

TEXT: Previous studies of heat transfer from a layer of friable material flowing in smooth cylindrical ducts were described (Teploenergetika, no.1, 1962). The same equipment and procedure have now been used to study annular ducts with longitudinal ribbing. In the tests the inside diameter of the outer tube ranged from 60 to 133 mm and the diameter of the central ribbed tube of the base of the ribbing was 33 mm. Details are given of the geometry of a number of ribbed tubes that were used. The tests were made with particles of synthetic graphite ranging in size from 0.5 to 2.08 mm and with sand of particle size 0.4 mm in the temperature range 40 to 100°C. Alterations in the kind of longitudinal ribbing made practically no difference to the heat transfer; this includes tests with continuous and discontinuous ribbing. Neither

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where $\alpha_{\text{пр}}$ - the reduced heat transfer coefficient of the layer, calculated from test results for the total heating surface and the temperature head between the layer and the base of the ribs, kcal/m^2 hour degree; D_t - the thermal diameter of a smooth rod of equivalent surface and length to the ribbed rod, m; $\lambda_{сл}$, $a_{сл}$ - coefficients of thermal conductivity and temperature conductivity respectively, of layers, as functions of the density of the moving layer, kcal/m hour degree, m^2/hour; $Pe = \frac{v_{сл} D_t}{a_{сл}}$ - Pekle's criterion; $\frac{\Delta}{d_ч} = \frac{D_э}{2d_ч}$ - the ratio of half the hydraulic diameter of the duct to the equivalent diameter of particles, which characterizes constriction of motion of the flow; L/D_t - the ratio of the length to the thermal diameter of the ribbed rod; E_1 - the mean effective heating surface; $v_{сл}$ - the layer speed, m/hour; $E_1 = \psi \frac{EH_р + H_{гл}}{H_р + H_{гл}}$;

E - the reduced ribbing effectiveness factor;
$H_р$, $H_{гл}$ - surface areas of ribbed and smooth parts of tubes, m^2;

KALENDO, G.S.

Method for the detection of early damages to nuclear structures following total-body γ irradiation. Radiobiologiia 4 no.4:578-581 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

KUZIN, A.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY, Ya.L.; LAPKIN, Yu.A.; KALENDO, G.S.; BREGADZE, Yu.I.; MAMUL', Ya.V. [deceased]; MYASNYANKINA, Ye.N.

Mutagenic effectiveness of incorporated C^{14}. Radiobiologiia 4 no.6: 804-809 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 38251-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6028675 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/003/0678/0680

AUTHOR: Kalendo, G. S.; Kuzin, A. M. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of gamma-radiation on the metabolism of fast labelled RNA in HeLa cells

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 3, 1966, 678-680

TOPIC TAGS: RNA, gamma radiation, radiation biologic effect, cytoplasm, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: The authors set up experiments to confirm their earlier hypothesis that periodic fluctuation in the level of labelled RNA in the nucleus and cytoplasm of irradiated HeLa cells was associated basically with periodicity in the decomposition of fast labelled RNA. After impulse labelling with H^3 uridine further RNA synthesis was halted by the addition of actinomycin D, which made it possible to follow the RNA which had formed at the moment of blocking in the cell nucleus. The experiments confirmed the existence of at least two fast labelled RNA fractions, one of which was more sensitive to actinomycin D and had a life of about 10 minutes, and the other of which was resistant. It was shown that with gamma radiation the content of the latter of these two fractions began to undergo regular fluctuations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08Dec65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 mcp UDC: 577.391+611.018+611.006.04 539.199

KALENDOV, A.A.

Certain conditions governing cyclonic and anticyclonic circulation over the Sea of Okhotsk in spring and summer. Trudy Dal'nevost.NIGMI no.6:71-103 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Okhotsk, Sea of--Cyclones)

KALENDOV, A. A., Candidate of Geogr Sci (diss) -- "The synoptic conditions for the formation of anticyclonal and cyclonal circulation over the Sea of Okhotsk during the spring and summer and the possibility of forecasting fog on the seas of the Far East". Moscow, 1959. 11 pp (Main Admin of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Council of Ministers USSR, Central Inst of Forecasting), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 110)

KALENDOVSKY, Jan, prof. ing.

Professor Julius Strnad; obituary. Automatizace 8 no.1:24 Ja '65.

ALEKSIC, Velibor; KALENIC, Mihailo

Preliminary results from the studies of some crystal schist formations with a low degree of metamorphism in Serbia. Glas Prir muz A 14/15: 125-137 '61.

AKSEL'ROD, A.A.; KALENICH, S.M.

Fibroma of the mesentery of the jejunum. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.1: 60 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz rayonnoy bol'nitsy p.Rezina (glavnyy vrach N.I.Gromova).
(JEJUNUM--TUMORS)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
General Problems.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11055

AUTHOR : Zakharchenko, I. M.; Kalenich, E. S.
INST. : Ukranian Academy of Agriculture.
TITLE : Raising the Quality of Silood Beet Pulp.

ORIG. PUB. : Visnik sil's'kogogospod. nauki. Ukr. sil's'kogospod. nauk, 1958, No 2, 34-38
ABSTRACT : When usual procedures for the siloing of beet pulp are applied feed of poor quality is frequently obtained which loses a great many of its nutritive substances and spoils easily. The cause for this phenomenon is to be found in the fact that as the pulp becomes fermented in pits, butyric acid and putrescent bacilli develop simultaneously with lactobacilli. In order to avoid such effects, an enzyme of pure lactobacillus cultures or the preparation of

CARD: 1/2

KALENICHENKO, A.

Plastering

P.E.Mandrik's plastering machine.
Biul. strci. tekh., 9, no. 1, 1952
Laureat Stalinskpy premii Insh. Minmashstroy, Glavsevzapstroy

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952, Uncl.

1. KALENICHENKO. A. G., ENG.
2. USSR (600)
4. Concrete - Testing
7. Method of testing the prismatic durability of concret. Stroi.prom. 30 no.12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

KALENICHENKO, A. G.

7539 KALENICHENKO, A. G. RASCHET ZHELEZOBETONNYKH ELEMENTOV V SLUCHAYAKH NACHALA IKH RAZRUSHENIYA V SZHATOY ZONE. KIYEV, IZD-VO AKAD. ARKHITEKTURY UBSR., 1954, 24 SS. CHERT. 22 SM. (M-VO STROITEL'STVA PREDPRIYATIY METALLURGICH I KHIM. PROM-STI SSSR. TEKHN. UPR. YUZH. NAUCH-ISSLED. IN. T PO STROITEL'STVY YUZHNII. NAUCH. SOOBSHCHENIYE) 3.500 EKZ. 70 K. BIBLIOGR: S-23-24 (13 NAZV.) -- (55-3932) P

SO: KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS--Vol. 7, 1955

KALENICHENKO, A.G., inzh.

Experimental and theoretical investigations of the distribution of stresses transmitted to the ballast by reinforced concrete ties. Sbor.trud.IUZHNII no.3:129-160 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Railroads--Ties, Concrete)
(Strains and stresses)

KALENICHENKO, A.G.; ZORICH, A.S.

Effect of using furnace-slag compositions instead of plain concretes in making certain reinforced concrete construction elements. Sbor.trud.IUZHNII no.3:161-199 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Reinforced concrete) (Slag)

PONOMARENKO, N.I., inzh.; KALENICHENKO, A.G., inzh. EPSHTEYN, S.A., inzh.

Protecting reinforced concrete bin trestles of blast furnaces from the thermal effects and wear. Prom. stroi. 38 no.8:51-55 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Yuzhnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KALENICHENKO, T.D. [Kalenychenko, T.D.]; KRUGLOV, S.S. [Kruhlov, S.S.]; MIGACHEVA, Ye.Ye. [Mihachova, IE.IU.]

Stratigraphy of Middle Jurassic sediments in Soviet Transcarpathia. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1193-1196 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut i Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DRUCHENKO, V.A., inzh.; KALENICHENKO, V.G., inzh.

Effect of the concentration and temperature of an electrolyte on the rate of zinc plating in an ultrasonic field. Mashinostroenie no.3:67-69 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Khar'kovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Zinc plating)
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

PORFIR'YEV, V.V.; KARANCHENKO, V.Y.

Investigation of radial velocity curves of eclipsing binaries.
Astron.zhur. 41 no.5:858-862 S-O '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

PA 52/49T102

USSR/Physics May 49
Luminescence
Anthracene

"Infrared Luminescence of Adsorbates of Anthraquinone Derivatives," A. V. Karyakin, Ya. I. Kalenichenko, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 2

Acad A. N. Terenin has suggested that in all aromatic compounds, including anthraquinon derivatives, there must exist a triplet level at an approximate level of 1.5 ev as in the case of benzene and naphthalene. Describes experiments to prove existence of the postulated

52/49T102

USSR/Physics (Contd) May 49

level. Anthraquinone derivatives were adsorbed on silica gel, surface of which was covered with paramagnetic ions of bivalent copper. Adsorbates were cooled with liquid air, and subjected to infrared radiation. Results show postulated level exists at a level of 1.4 ev and not 1.5 ev. Submitted by Acad A. N. Terenin, 11 Mar 49.

52/49T102

KALENICHENKO, YA. I.

KALENICHENKO, YA. I.

Jul 49

USSR/Physics
Fluorescence
Anthraquinone Derivatives

"Quenching the Fluorescence of Anthraquinone Derivatives in Vapor and Adsorbates by Nitric Oxide," A. V. Karyakin, Acad A. N. Terenin, Ya. I. Kalenichenko, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 2

Gives tables showing strong quenching in vapor and adsorbates of anthraquinone, beta-oxy- and beta-amino-anthraquinone, and adsorbates of beta-methyl-anthraquinones. I other derivatives there is either an ignition of fluorescence or no reaction. Submitted 15 Apr 49.

PA 54/49T100

KALENICHENKO, Ya. I.

(3) Phys Chem

Phosphorescence of 2-hydroxyanthraquinone. A. V. Karyakin and Ya. I. Kalenichenko. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 26, 103-6(1952); cf. *C.A.* 47, 6085h.—The search for a short-lived phosphorescence, of the order of a fraction of a sec., gave a pos. result only with an adsorbate of 2-hydroxyanthraquinone (I) on silica gel, among more than 20 anthraquinone derivs. tested. The observed phosphorescence (aside fluorescence) at room temp. had a life of the order of 10^{-2} sec. In contrast to other β-derivs. of anthraquinone, I did not show any long-lived phosphorescence (of the order of a few sec.). The short-lived phosphorescence is quenched reversibly by O_2 under pressures of a few hundredths of a mm. and higher. At liquid-air temp., too, only I exhibits the short-lived phosphorescence also appears. Solidified melts of I with urea give only the long-lived effect, both at room and at liquid-air temp. It appears that I has 2 metastable levels, of which the one responsible for the short-lived effect lies very close to the excited levels, possibly as close as 0.01 e.v., whereas the level responsible for the long-lived effect lies at about 0.1 v. Possibly, the 1st level is not a triplet level.

N. Thon

8/30/54

ACCESSION NR: AP4039257 S/0032/64/030/006/0758/0761

AUTHORS: Kalenichenko, Ya. I.; Kiseleva, M. S.; Neporent, B. S.

TITLE: Optical infrared hygrometer

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 6, 1964, 758-761

TOPIC TAGS: hygrometer, spectroscopic method, humidity, infrared radiation, optical system, absorbed gas, photometric property

ABSTRACT: The spectroscopic method for measuring humidity has been discussed, and an expression is given for infrared radiation absorption A as a function of temperature and pressure, or

$$A = 1 - T = a\sqrt{pl}\left(\frac{P}{P_o}\right)^{k}\left(\frac{T_o}{T}\right)^{k/2}$$

. The construction details and operation principles of a two-channel hygrometer with a built-in optical compensation scheme are described (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The two-channel system eliminates errors connected with photometric properties of the instrument, contamination, and absorption. The optical and electric circuits indicate the possibility of measuring light beam intensities with 0.2 to 0.3% accuracy. In the 0.2-90 mm Hg pressure range of humidity measurement the maximum error is estimated at 2 to 3%.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039257

Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 18Jun64	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: OP	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 007

Card 2/3

ZALESKI, Jerzy; KALENIEWICZ, E.

Tissue therapy with the preparation placenta in mental diseases.
Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.15:661-662 9 Apr 56.

1. Z Panstwowego Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w Warcie; dyrektor dr. Bohdan Szymborski. Państ. Szpit. dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych: Warta, pow. Sieradz.

(MENTAL DISORDERS, therapy,
tissue ther. (Pol))
(TISSUE THERAPY, in various diseases,
ment. disord. (Pol))

Kalenik I.

KOLOKOLOV, N., brigadir kirpichnogo zavoda; YAZHGUNOVICH, P., gruzchik; IVASHEV, Ye., sortirovshchik; KALENIK, I., gruzchik; FIRSENTOV, N., sortirovshchik; MATNENKO, G., gruzchik; FEDOSENKO, L., rabotnitsa kirpichnogo zavoda.

Powerless shop committee. Sov.profsoiuzy 4 no.11:76-77 N '56. (MLRA 10:11)

(Lumbering)

YESIPCHUK, P.P.; NOVIKOV, G.P.; GAVRIKOV, V.P.; KALENIK, I.I., red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red. izd-va.; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[L-47 single-drum winch for the S-80 tractor; "Lumber industry and forestry" pavilion] Odnobarabannaia lebedka L-47 dlia traktora S-80; pavil'on "Lesnaia promyshlennost' i lesnoe khoziaistvo." [Moskva] M-vo lesnoi promyshl. SSSR [1957] 6 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka. (Winches)

KALENIK, N.I.

Craniocerebral injury and peptic ulcer. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.6:59-62 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedra rentgenologii Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. kafedroy - prof. B.M. Sosina) i Mogilevskogo psikhonevrologicheskogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny.

(SKULL--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (PEPTIC ULCER)

KAIENIK, S.

System of training and scientific research work at the Department of Geography of the Leningrad University. Tr. from the Russian. p. 324.
PRZEGLAD GEOGRAFICZNY. POLISH GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.
(Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Geografii) Warszawa.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

KALENIK, V.I.

Stimulating the participation of students in the process of measuring their knowledge of physics in grades 6-8. Fiz. v shkole 23 no.4:77-79 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. 7-ya srednyaya shkola, Voronezh.

KALENIK, Ye.F., assistent

Multiple thrombosis of the large vessels with a pendant thrombus in the atrium sinistrum and with aneurysm of the atrium dextrum. Kaz. med.zhur. 40 no.4:69-71 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent A.B. Gel'fman) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(THROMBOSIS) (HEART--DISEASES)

KALENIK, Ye.F., assistent

Short pulsation of the jugular veins as a sign of a free thrombus in the left half of the heart. Kaz.med.zhur. no.4:59-60 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.Ye. Gel'fman) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEART—DISEASES) (PULSE) (THROMBOSIS) (JUGULAR VEIN)

KALENIK, Z. I.:

KALENIK, Z. I. "Traumatism of children in the city of L'vov and L'vov Oblast." L'vov State Medical Inst. L'vov, 1956. (Dissertation For The Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis, No. 18, 1956

Kalenikin, I.I.

KALENIKIN, I.I. (stantsiya Liski Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi)

Vasilii Alekseevich Khitrov. Put' i put.khoz.no.12:35 D '57.
(MIRA 10:12)
(Khitrov, Vasilii Alekseevich, 1888-)

S/260/62/000/002/001/001
I 001/I 201

Author: Kalenikhin Yu. N.

Title: APPLICATION OF GAMMA-RAYS OF Co^{60} AND Cs^{137} FOR INSPECTION OF WELDED JOINTS AND CASTINGS AT NORILSK A. P. ZAVENYAGIN MINING AND METALLURGICAL WORKS

Periodical: *Referativnyy zhurnal, Pribory tochnoy mekhaniki i ispytatel'nye ustanovki*, 1962, 12. *Abstract* 40.2.74 (*v sb.* "*Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR*, v. 3". *M.*, *Gostoptekhizdat.* 1961, 52–56)

Text: A special radiographic laboratory is established at the works, where Co^{60} and Cs^{137} are used for radioscopy of steel and brass articles of 10–200 mm thickness. The sensitivity of the X-ray film is RX-160 and 250 inverse roentgens, and the thickness of intensifying lead screens — 0.2 mm. A formula has been developed for determining the depth of the defect according to the picture density of the defect and the neighbouring metallic area (joint), and the coefficient of the weakening. The formula has been experimentally tested. It has been ascertained that it can be used for quantitative determination of the defects by the photograph, provided the X-rayed metal is not too thick.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

K.[illegible]STOVA, I.A.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in chronic rheumatic and rheumatoid polyarthritis and its change as a result of health resort treatment with Saryagach mineral baths and baths combined with small doses of prednisone. Report no.1. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk 11 no.2:65-70 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KALENISTOVA, I.A.

Change in the function of the adrenal cortex in treating chronic arthritis with mineral baths combined with small doses of prednisone. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk 11 no.3:32-37 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KALNISTOVA, I.A.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in patients with chronic polyarthritis and its changes in the process of treatment with Sergaguch mineral baths and baths combined with the use of predn. Report no.1. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. med. nauk no.1: 59-65 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KALENKOVICH, Ye.; AYVAZOVSKIY V.; CHUDINOV, N. (Sverdlovsk); GENDEL'SHTEYN, M.; BESEDIN, V., dispatcher

Problems of a trip ticket. Avt.transp. 42 no.12:33-36 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Krymskiy avtotrest (for Kalenkovich, Ayvazovskiy). 2. Starshiy ekonomist Kiyevskogo gruzovogo avtoparka No.29 (for Gendel'shteyn). 3. 3-ye Krasnodarskoye gruzovoye avtokhozyaystvo (for Besedin).

S/044/62/000/003/005/092
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Kalenkovich, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: Effective difference and set-theoretical operations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1962, 11, abstract 3A70. ("Izv. Krymsk. ped. in-ta", 1961, 35, 309-314)

TEXT: The paper by Ya. L. Kreynin (Rzh. Mat., 1956, 8706) is concerned with questions related to the concept of effective difference of a set from the ϕ - sets, where ϕ is a positive set-theoretical operation. In the abstracted paper some of these questions are considered for an arbitrary set-theoretical operation Ψ without an empty chain. The following definition is fundamental in the paper: A set T of the metric space R is called effectively different from all Ψ-sets of this space, if there exists such a set $Z \neq 0$ bounded and closed in R, and such a mapping ν of a Ψ- basis $\Pi_\Psi(R)$ of the space R into the set Z that the following conditions are met: a) for each sequence $\{F_n\} \in \Pi_\Psi(R)$ is $\nu\{F_n\} \in T \cdot C\Psi\{F_n\} + \Psi\{F_n\} \cdot CT$; b) $\Pi T(Z) \subseteq \Pi_\Psi(R)$; c) the mapping ν is continuous on the metric space $\Pi t(Z)$. If for each

Card 1/2

MARCHUK, G.I.; KURBATKIN, G.P.; KALENKOVICH, Ye.Ye.; PANCHUK, V.I.; RIVIN, G.S.; ROMANOV, L.N.

Solution of a system of equations for short-term weather forecasting. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.12:1849-1858 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 25028-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5001953 S/0049/64/000/012/1849/1858

AUTHOR: Marchuk, G. I.; Kochergin, G. P.; Kalenkovich, Ye. Ye.; Panchuk, V. I.; Rivin, G. S.; Romanov, L. N.

TITLE: Solving the system of equations for short-term weather forecasts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 12, 1964, 1849-1858

[illegible] adiabatic approximation

ABSTRACT: This study deals with the solution of a complete system of equations for short-range weather forecasting in an adiabatic approximation, taking the quasi-static conditions of motion into account. Under consideration is a three-level [illegible] approximation of the atmosphere based on the utilization of the main differences

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000620020015-5"

L 25028-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001953

[illegible] newly developed algorithm is that the solution of [illegible] initial [illegible] a method [illegible]

and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'niy tsentr, Sibirskoye Otdeleniye, Akademiya Nauk SSSR
(Computer center, Siberian branch, Academy of sciences, USSR)

materialized. Consequently, a quasi-geostrophic scheme for short-range forecasting was

AUTHOR: Kalennikov, M.D. SOV/115-58-1-41/50

TITLE: The Experience of the New State Control Method for Instruments (Opyt novogo metoda gosnadzora za priborami)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author points out that the existing checking procedure (Marking the measuring instruments with the date of the next inspection) does not guarantee the accuracy of the instruments, as can be seen on the examples of the Kiyev Motorcycle Plant and the plant "Ukrkabel'" where the Kiyev State Control Laboratory checked all measuring instruments and tools and revealed quite a number of inaccurate ones bearing a check stamp which was not overdue. The author thinks that annual state checking must be carried out and that government fees to be collected from plants must be abolished.

1. Gages--Maintenance 2. Gages--Inspection

Card 1/1

S/115/60/000/06/03/031
B007/B014

AUTHOR: Kalennikov, M. D.

TITLE: Examination of the Performance of Measuring Instruments

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 6-7

TEXT: The control of measuring instruments at the Kiyevskaya GKL (Kiyev GKL) is carried out in accordance with specifications worked out by themselves and the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments). The article under review gives a summary of these observations. In studying the characteristics of measuring instruments laboratories apply to their users for information. More than 1,000 enterprises have been asked for information in 1959. Teams for the observation of measuring instruments have been established at measuring laboratories, supervising authorities, and instrument repair shops. The observations made are systematically entered in a special journal. This is carried out at the zavod "Tochelektropribor" ("Tochelektropribor" Works) at the Department of Heat Control and Automation of the Kiyevskaya GES-2 (Kiyev GES-2), in the control of measuring instruments of the kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna (Synthetic Fibers Kombinat), and in the

Card 1/2

Examination of the Performance of Measuring Instruments

S/115/60/000/06/03/031
B007/B014

instrument repair shop of the trust "Promenergoavtomatika". The instruments examined are compared with the best models of domestic and foreign instruments. The results obtained are entered in a technical report. In 1959 the Kiyev GKL examined 68 measures and measuring instruments. The following works are mentioned in this connection: zavod "Nefteizmeritel'" ("Nefteizmeritel'" Works) at Kiyev, zavod "Kiyevpribor" ("Kiyevpribor" Works), and zavod "Vibrator" ("Vibrator" Works).

Card 2/2

KALENNIKOV, M.D.

Organizing the repair of measuring instruments in repair and supply. Izm. tekh. no.8:54-55 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Measuring instruments--Maintenance and repair)

KALENNIKOV, M.D.

An important work section. Izm.tekh. no.11:52-53 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)
(Kiev--Measuring instruments--Testing)

KALENNIKOV, M.D.

Economical consumption of electric power. Izm.tekh. no.12: 58-59 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Electric power distribution)

KALENNIKOV, M.D.

Activity of the Kiev State Testing Laboratory. Izm.tekh. no.4: 52-54 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Irkutsk--Testing laboratories)

USSR

KALENNIKOV, M.D.

Controlling the quality of operating agricultural combines.
Standartizatsiia 26 no.9:26 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery)—Testing)

KALENNIKOV, M.D.

Improve the quality of instruments with persistence. Izm.tekh. no.11:52-53 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KALENNIKOV, M.D.

Develop departmental inspection of measuring equipment. Izm. tekh. no.10:59-60 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KALENOV, A.

"Organization and methods in auditing machine-tractor stations." A.Volovik, M.Slavkin.. Reviewed by A.Kalenov. Fin.SSSR 17 no.6:89-91 Je '56.(MLRA 9:9)
(Machine-tractor stations--Finance)(Auditing)(Volovik,A)(Slavkin,M)

KALENOV, A.A.

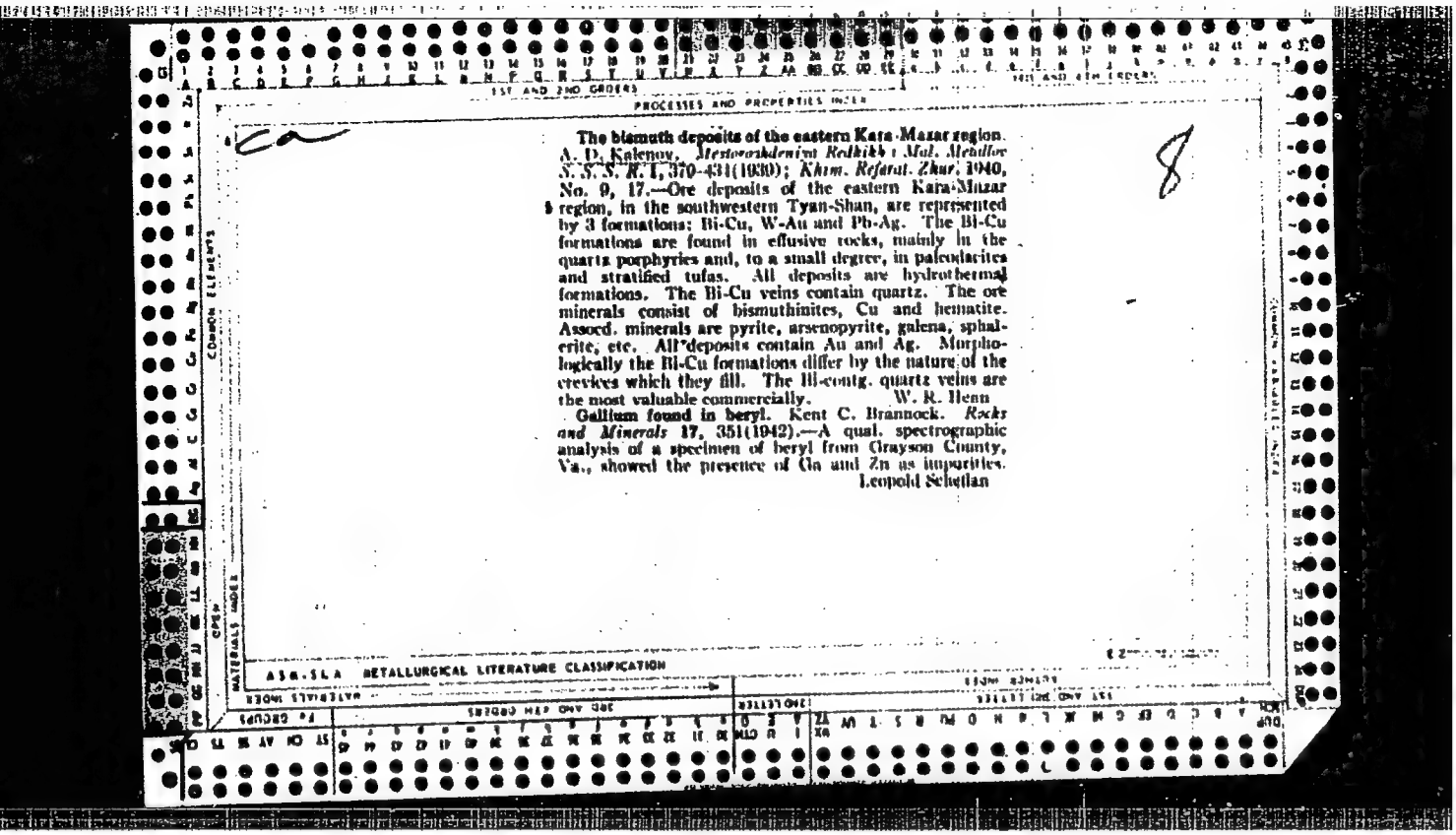
Changes of some optical properties of fused quartz submitted to the action d.c. current. Opt.-mekh.prom. 25 no.6:1-6 Je '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Quartz--Optical properties)

KAIENOV, A.D.

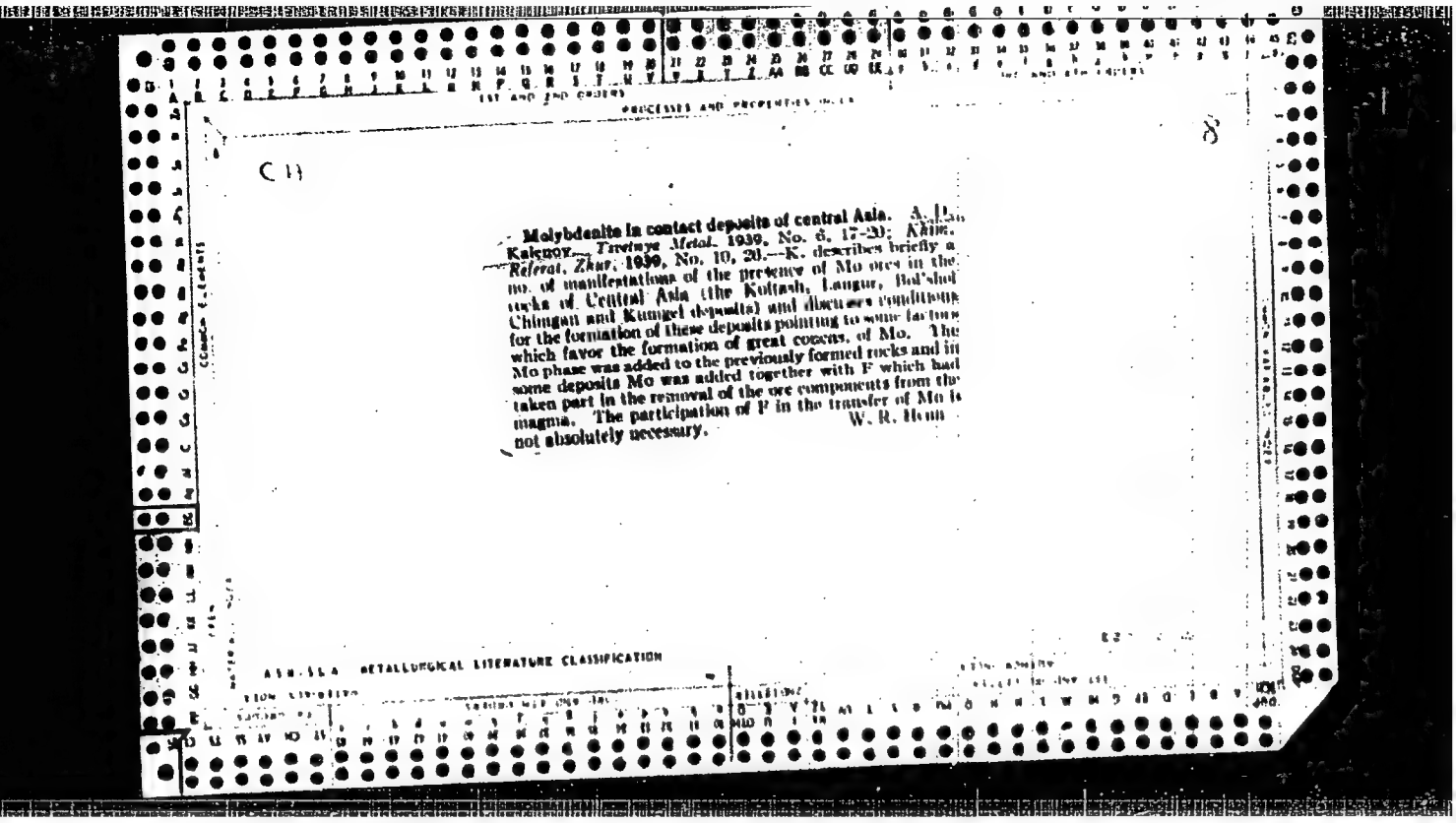
Generation of minerals and the estimation of admixture-element resources. Razved. i okh. nedr 30 no.7:7-11 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.

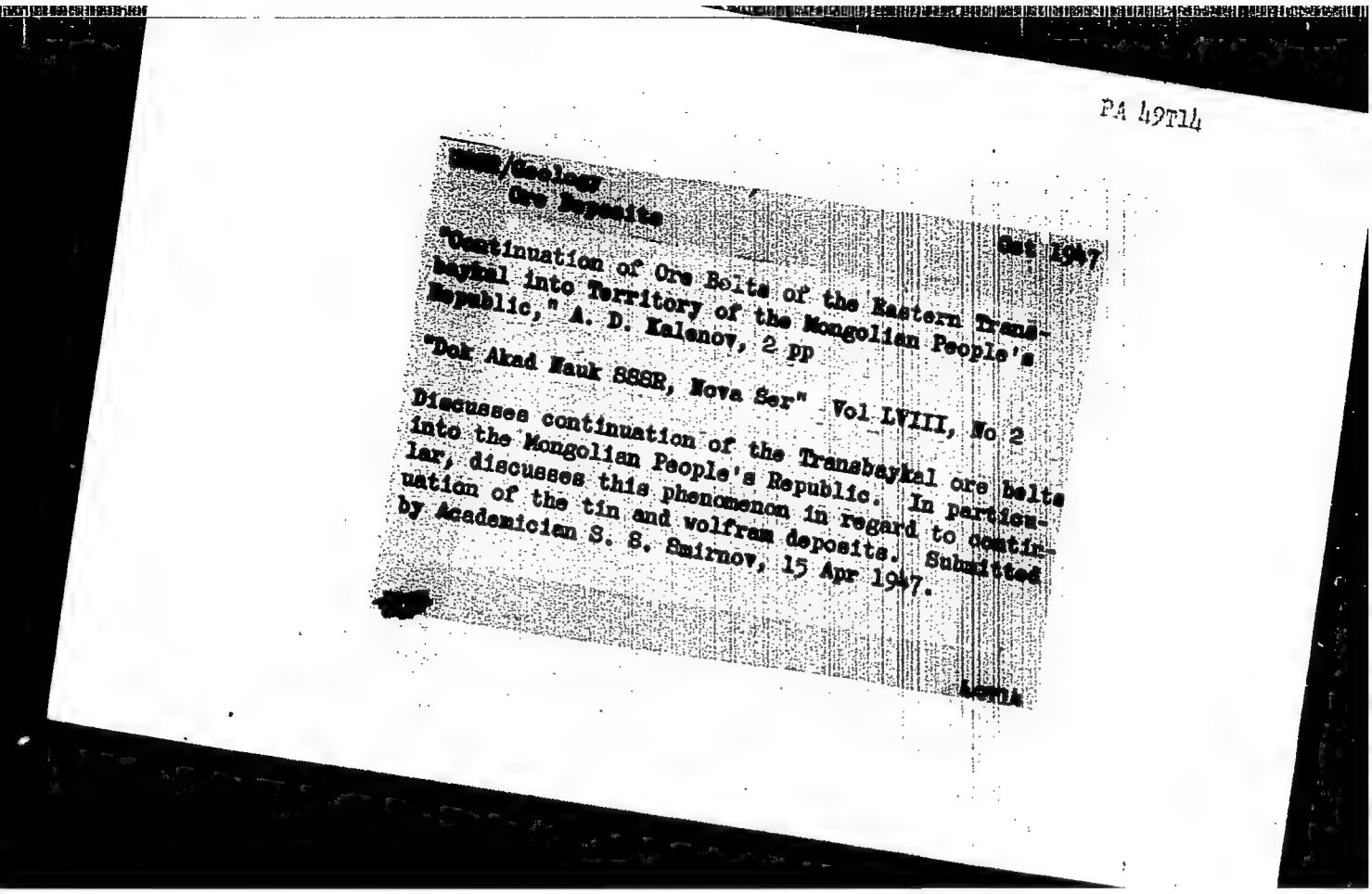


The bismuth deposits of the eastern Kara-Mazar region. A. D. Kalenov. *Mestorozhdeniya Redkikh i Mal. Metallov S. S. S. R.* **1**, 379–431(1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 9, 17.—Ore deposits of the eastern Kara-Mazar region, in the southwestern Tyan-Shan, are represented by 3 formations: Bi-Cu, W-Au and Pb-Ag. The Bi-Cu formations are found in effusive rocks, mainly in the quartz porphyries and, to a small degree, in paleoclarites and stratified tufas. All deposits are hydrothermal formations. The Bi-Cu veins contain quartz. The ore minerals consist of bismuthinites, Cu and hematite. Assocd. minerals are pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, etc. All deposits contain Au and Ag. Morphologically the Bi-Cu formations differ by the nature of the crevices which they fill. The Bi-contg. quartz veins are the most valuable commercially. W. R. Henn

Gallium found in beryl. Kent C. Brannock. *Rocks and Minerals* **17**, 351(1942).—A qual. spectrographic analysis of a specimen of beryl from Grayson County, Va., showed the presence of Ga and Zn as impurities. Leopold Schetlan



Molybdenite in contact deposits of central Asia. A. D. Kalenov.—*Tsvetnye Metal.* 1939, No. 6, 17–20; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1939, No. 10, 20.—K. describes briefly a no. of manifestations of the presence of Mo ores in the rocks of Central Asia (the Kultash, Langar, Bal'shoi Chimgan and Kumgel deposits) and discusses conditions for the formation of these deposits pointing to some factors which favor the formation of great concns. of Mo. The Mo phase was added to the previously formed rocks and in some deposits Mo was added together with F which had taken part in the removal of the ore components from the magma. The participation of F in the transfer of Mo is not absolutely necessary. W. R. Hoin



PA 49T14

USSR/Geology
Ore Deposits

Oct 1947

"Continuation of Ore Belts of the Eastern Transbaykal into Territory of the Mongolian People's Republic," A. D. Kalanov, 2 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 2

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